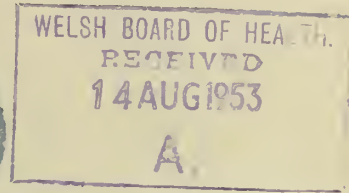
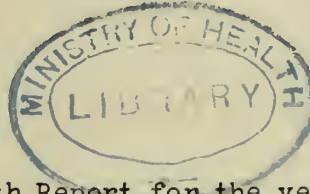


BARMOUTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR
ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1952.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Barmouth Urban District Council.

Mr Chairman, Gentlemen,



The following is the Health Report for the year ended 31st December, 1952. I did not take up my appointment until the 1st January, 1953, so that it is compiled from information received and not from personal observation. In the interim period from when Dr. Evan Williams relinquished his post, Dr. Gapper the County Medical Officer of Health acted as District Medical Officer of Health and I wish to thank him for his help at all times.

The population at mid-year was 2,353 as opposed 2,366 in 1951 and 2,352 in 1950.

There was a fall in the number of births from 44 in 1951 to 35 in 1952, - there being two deaths in infants under one month. The number of deaths also fell from 55 to 37. The number of deaths from Cancer rose from 3 in 1951 to 8 in 1952 but those from Tuberculosis fell from 2 to 1 in the same period.

The length and success of treatment and prevention of spread of Tuberculosis depend on early diagnosis and in connection with this disease it is encouraging to note that the number of persons who availed themselves of the visit of the Mass Radiography Unit increased from 601 in 1951 to 958 in 1952 and that in particular more than three times the number of adults attended (745 in 1952 - 236 in 1951).

With regard to the other infectious diseases there were two cases of meningococcal meningitis notified but there were no other infectious diseases of the serious type. There were no notified cases of food poisoning during the year but in view of the increase in number of such cases in the country generally, and to diseases caused by bad food handling practices a clean food campaign should be inaugurated.

The condition of the slaughterhouse which was labelled as deplorable in last year's report still remained the same in 1952.

Progress in housing was steady, four new units being provided, four well advanced, and a start having been made on the erection of a further 54 houses.

I wish to thank Mr. E. Ifor Price for his co-operation in the compilation of this report.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

E.W.F. RICHARDS.

District Medical Officer of Health.

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SECTION A. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of Urban District in acres.	1347.
Rateable Value.	£17,013.
Population (Registrar General's figures)	2353.
Sum represented by a Penny Rate.	£66. 4. 5d.
Number of inhabited houses (According to the Rate Book) at the end of the year.	765.

COMPARABILITY FACTORS.

Births	0.96.
Deaths.	0.80.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Nett Births (Live and Still)	35.
Births (Live)	35.
Births (Still)	-

LIVE BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION. 14.87.

LIVE BIRTHS.

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
Total	14	21
Legitimate	14.	20.
Illegitimate.	-	1.

Illegitimate Birth Rate (Percentage of Total Live Births.
= 2.85%.

DEATHS.

Total number 37.

Males	18.
Females.	19.

Rate per 1,000 population. 15.72.

1951 figures. 14.79.

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR. Total. 2.

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>
Total	1	1
Legitimate	1	1
Illegitimate	-	-

Infant Mortality (Rate per 1,000 Live Births) 57.14.

1951 figures. 22.73.

Deaths of Legitimate Infants.

(Mortality(per 1,000 live births) 57.14.

Deaths of Illegitimate Infants

(Mortality per 1,000 live births) nil.

SECTION A. (Continuation)

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Females.</u>
Total	1	1
Legitimate	1	1
Illegitimate.	-	-

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

(Deaths connected with childbirth and pregnancy) nil.

DEATHS FROM CANCER.

Total 8.
Rate per 1,000 population..... 3.40.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Total.....1.
Rate per 1,000 population.....0.42.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES
IN THE AREA.

(1) PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

One Medical Officer of Health.
One Sanitary Inspector holding the appointment of
Sanitary Inspector/Surveyor.

(2) LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Water analysis (Chemical) carried out by the Public Health
Analyst, Chester.
Water (Bacteriological examination) carried out by the Public
Health Laboratory, Aberystwyth.
Milk (Tests for cleanliness for keeping quality and for tubercule
bacilli) at the Public Health Laboratory, Aberystwyth. No charge
is made on the Local Authority for these tests.

(3) AMBULANCE.

One British Red Cross ambulance stationed at Barmouth.

(4) INFANT WELFARE CLINICS.

At the English Congregational Chapel Vestry - held twice a month.

(5) ANTE NATAL CLINICS.

At the Cottage Hospital, Dolgelley - held twice a month.

(6) ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

Held twice a month at the Cottage Hospital, Dolgelley.

(7) TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC.

Held at the Cottage Hospital Dolgelley, twice a month.

(8) DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Arranged by the County Medical Officer of Health, Immunisation of
babies and young children carried out at the Primary School.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA(Continuation)

(9) HOSPITALS. - The Cottage Hospital, Dolgelley.

(10) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Total number of Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) notified during the year = 70.

Scarlet Fever	-
Bacillary Dysentery	-
Whooping Cough	-
Measles	68
Infantile Paralysis	-
Meningococcal	
Meningitis.	2.

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES.

<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Total</u> 2 - Males 2. Females nil.
<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	<u>Total</u> 3 - Males 1. Females. 2.

TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS.

<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Total</u> 1 - Males 1 Females nil.
<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	<u>Total</u> nil.

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1952 in age groups.

<u>Age Periods.</u>	<u>New Cases.</u>				<u>Deaths.</u>			
	<u>Respiratory.</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory.</u>		<u>Respiratory.</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory.</u>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0								
1								
2								
5								
10				1				
15	1			1				
20								
25								
35	1				1			
45								
55			1					
65								
75								

CAUSES OF DEATH 1952.

	M.	F.
Tuberculosis Pulmonary.	1	-
Acute Poliomyelitis.	-	-
Cancer Stomach.	-	1
Cancer Lung	1	-
Cancer Breast	-	-
Cancer Other sites	3	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	2	3
Coronary disease - angina	2	2
Hypertension with heart disease	-	-
Other heart diseases	2	4
Other circulatory disease	1	1
Influenza	-	-
P neumonia	-	-
Bronchitis	2	-
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4	3
Motor vehicle accidents	-	-
All other accidents	-	1
Suicide	-	-
Congenital Malformations	-	1
	18	19

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

No action was found necessary.

GENERAL

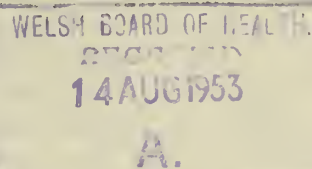
MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE.

The Mass Radiography Unit visited the Urban area 958 persons were X-rayed.

Under 15 years.		Over 15 years.		<u>TOTAL</u>	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
120.	93.	301.	444.	421.	537.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1952.

To the Chairman and Members,
Barmouth Urban District Council.



Gentlemen,

I, herewith, beg to submit my Report upon the Sanitary Circumstances of the Urban District during 1952.

(1) WATER SUPPLY.

Barmouth is very fortunate in its water supply in regards to both quantity and quality. The abundance of the supply is gathered from the fact that during the year you were not called upon to impose any restrictions limiting the use of water for any specific purpose. Furthermore the necessity of bringing the Booster Plant into operation did not arise. With regards to the quality of the water all reports upon bacteriological examination indicate that it is "Highly Satisfactory", there being no coliform bacilli present in the samples submitted.

Whilst the supply is adequate and wholesome it must be remembered that the distribution system, taken generally, is far from being satisfactory. The trunk main, about 8 miles in length, is about 60 years old and is badly encrusted internally by the constant action of an acidic water upon the metal in the pipes. Thus periodic scraping of the pipes must be carried out in order to maintain an adequate supply of water to the district. Scraping of the pipes does not regain the original diameter of the pipes as one might suppose. It merely smoothes off the nodules of rust and gives the pipeline a fairly uniform bore throughout. These two operations reduce the resistance in the pipes, which, in turn, increases the flow of water.

The corrosive action of the water is neutralised by adding silicate of soda solution into the pipeline but this can only be applied at a point roughly 4 miles below the source of supply. Thus the first 4 miles of the trunk main conveys the water in its untreated condition.

During the year you completed the Llanaber trunk main replacement scheme involving a length of approximately 1,100 yards of pipeline. This scheme was brought about consequent to the County Council embarking on a road widening scheme. The work was carried out under extreme difficulties. Pipes were almost unobtainable, especially from the normal sources of supply, and we were obliged to seek assistance from various local authorities. I am grateful to the Welsh Office of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for their assistance in the matter, and to the Swansea Corporation, the Atcham Rural District Council, and the Pwllheli Borough Council for pipes and fittings supplied by the authorities. It is unfortunate that the pipeline was not laid entirely in 7 inch diameter pipes to match the section of main replaced. You were obliged to use 6 inch pipes as well as 7 inch pipes in order to complete the section and in addition some of the pipes were asbestos cement, some ordinary cast iron, and the remainder were concrete lined cast iron. The scheme was completed at a cost of nearly £4,000.

(2) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Generally speaking the main drainage system of the town required but very little attention during the year.

Complaints, arising from the discharge of the Cardigan Bay Outfall Sewer at mid-tide level, were received during the summer months. This nuisance cannot be abated under existing circumstances. The extension of the outfall to below low-water mark or the construction of the major scheme would lessen, if not entirely abate, the nuisance. It must be borne in mind that even the major scheme, if carried out, will not guarantee non-pollution of the beach and foreshore.

The temporary Cardigan Bay Outfall, constructed in 1948/49 is maintained in good working order although a certain amount of tidal damage has been caused to some of the reinforced concrete supporting bands and the protective casing. It is interesting to note that only the narrower bands have been damaged whilst the slightly wider ones have remained intact. Repair work is at present being carried out.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILL., U.S.A.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEAR SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
[Signature]

Very truly,
[Signature]

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
[Signature]

Very truly,
[Signature]

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
[Signature]

Very truly,
[Signature]

Public Conveniences - During the year the Council completed new Ladies Conveniences, including 20 water closet compartments and 14 wash basins. These conveniences replace the existing conveniences comprising 9 water closet compartments and 6 washbasins and which have now been converted into Gents Conveniences. In addition to these amenities the new building also contains Cloak and Parcels room, and two public shelters. The total cost was just over £7,000.

(3) RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The Mawddach River is continuously polluted even before it reaches Barmouth. This cannot be avoided but fortunately, as the estuary is tidal as far as Penmaenpool, 8 miles up stream, the bed is flushed out twice daily.

The streams in the Barmouth district are the fast flowing mountain streams which rarely, if ever, become polluted. No complaints were received during the year and I failed to detect any pollution during my routine inspections of the district. Therefore, no action was required.

(4) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

It may be stated that all houses connected to the public or private water supplies are provided with water closets. I am aware of only one house, the Old Prince of Wales, where the paid closet was replaced by a water closet and the owner of the premises constructed a small cesspool to receive the drainage thereof. There have, however, been numerous replacements of obsolete types of W.C. pans by the modern type of sanitary ware.

(5) PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Council owns a properly constructed motor vehicle for the collection and disposal of refuse and it is engaged almost entirely on such work. The refuse collected includes house refuse and all waste from Hotels, Boarding Houses and Shops. The town centre is cleared thrice weekly, the outskirts twice weekly, and Llanaber district once weekly.

(6) SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA.

Total number of Inspections.	- 232.
Notices served - Formal	- nil.
- Informal	- 8.

Inspections.

Bakehouses.	- 6.
Cowsheds.	- 12.
Dairies.	- 4.
Milk Shops.	- 5.
Ice Cream Premises.	- 47.
Fried Fish Premises.	- 8.
Factories.	- 35.
Restaurants.	- 4.
Government Slaughterhouse.	- 102.
Blocked drains.	- 9.

Notices served re Defective Drains - Formal	- nil.
- Informal.	- 7.

CAMPING SITES.

The number of sites in the area which were used for Camping Purposes during the year.....2.

In 1951 there were 4 sites. One site used for Camping was acquired by the Council as a Housing Site and, therefore, a bann was placed on camping. In the second case a certain person applied for Planning Permission to use certain fields at Ceilwart as a Camping Site. The application was turned down and no Camping was allowed.

CAMPING SITES (Contin)

The number of Camping Sites in respect of which Licences have been issued by the Local Authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936..... 1.

The above Licensed Camping Site was considerably improved during the early part of the year by extending the piped water supply to various parts of the site. The tenant of the land also erected 10 new water closets and constructed a large cesspool to receive the drainage. This cesspool is well away from the Camping Site so that the risk of a nuisance to the campers is reduced to a minimum.

The other Camping Site, unlicensed, has been limited in size. The County Planning Committee refused planning permission but the tenant farmer appealed against their decision. At a Court of Appeal, however, the tenant farmer was granted conditional permission.

The estimated maximum number of Campers resident in the Area at one time during the summer season.....500.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No complaints were received and, therefore, no action was needed or taken. There are no industrial factories in the district. The only concerns emitting smoke are the Gasworks and a Laundry,

SWIMMING BATHS. - None.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS, ETC.

Three houses were fumigated during the year, this work being carried out for the eradication of fleas.

SCHOOLS.

Both schools were kept in a very clean state.

(7) HOUSING.

Four additional housing units were provided during the year. Two of these were brought about consequent to the Council acquiring other office accommodation. The old Council Offices were converted into a Cafe with a flat above whilst the new premises - a large boarding house which had been vacant for some months prior to the Council taking over - were converted into Council Offices with a Caretaker's flat above.

The new owner of Tir Coch, Llanaber, reconstructed and modernised these premises. What was once a derelict building is now a modern cottage.

One new house built by private enterprise was also completed.

The Council started upon the erection of 4 maisonettes in Marine Road. These have now reached an advanced stage of construction.

A local firm of Contractors commenced site works and site preparation work on the Council estate which is to be developed by the erection of over 80 houses. At the time of writing this Report the Housing Contractors have also made a start on the erection of 54 houses forming the first part of the scheme,

HOUSING (continuation)

During the year the Council purchased a block of 5 tenements known as Williams Buildings. These are sub-standard dwellings in which 4 families are housed. They were acquired primarily because the previous owner could not afford to maintain them in a habitable condition. Part of the roof had fallen in and the central chimney stack had been blown down. Immediately after taking possession the Council carried out first aid repairs in order to bring the dwelling into a reasonable habitable condition. It must be assumed that at some later date this block will be dealt with as part of a Clearance Order.

(8) INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

1. (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for Housing defects under the Public Health and Housing Acts.....33 (excluding Council Houses).
- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.....75.
2. (a) Number of dwelling houses included under sub-head(1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations. 1925.....nil.
- (b) Number of inspections made for this purpose....nil.
3. Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....2.(Marine Cottage 2, Tanycoed)
4. Number of dwelling houses, exclusive of these referred to under the preceding Sub-head, found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.....6.(Tanyddinas Williams Buildings)
5. Remedy for Defects during the year without service of Formal Notice.....1.(Tanyddinas)
- Rendered fit - Informal action by Local Authority or their Officers.....See Report under last Paragraph of Section 7 above.

(9) ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

1. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.
 - (a) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.....nil.
 - (b) Number of Dwelling Houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice..
 - (i) - by owners.....nil.
 - (ii) - by local authority in default of owners.-nil.

(9)

ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

2. Proceedings under the Public Health Acts.

- (a) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.....nil.
- (b) Number of Dwelling Houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice,
 - (i) - by owners.....nil.
 - (ii) - by local authority in default of owners.....nil.

3. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- (a) Number of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Demolition Order were made.....nil.
- (b) Number of Dwelling Houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.....nil.

4. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- (a) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.....nil.
(undertaking not to re-let accepted by the Council in respect of Marine Cottage).
- (b) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit.
(The Council have subsequently purchased Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Tanycoed Cottages).

5. Housing Act, 1936 - Part V - Overcrowding.

- (a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year.....6 (Known)
 - (ii) Number of Families dwelling therein.....6.
 - (iii) Number of Persons dwelling therein.....30.
- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year..nil.
- (c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.....nil.
 - (ii) Number of Persons concerned in such cases.....nil.
- (d) Particulars of any cases in which Dwelling Houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding.....nil.

(10) INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

All farms supplying milk for human consumption are inspected periodically. The quantity of milk produced within the district is very limited but according to the results of the analysis the milk is up to the standard of purity laid down in the Regulations.

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

THE EFFECT OF VITAMIN DEFICIENCY ON THE METABOLISM OF THE RAT

BY J. H. HOLLAND, JR., AND J. H. HOLLAND, JR., JR.

From the Department of Physiology, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

(Received for publication, February 1, 1919)

(Revised manuscript received, March 1, 1919)

THE EFFECT OF VITAMIN DEFICIENCY ON THE METABOLISM OF THE RAT

It has been shown by many investigators that a deficiency of certain vitamins in the diet of the rat leads to a marked decrease in the rate of metabolism.

The purpose of the present investigation was to determine the effect of a deficiency of certain vitamins on the metabolism of the rat.

The results of the present investigation are as follows:

1. A deficiency of certain vitamins in the diet of the rat leads to a marked decrease in the rate of metabolism.

2. The rate of metabolism is restored to normal when the deficient vitamins are supplied.

3. The rate of metabolism is not affected by a deficiency of certain vitamins when the diet is supplemented with a mixture of vitamins.

4. The rate of metabolism is not affected by a deficiency of certain vitamins when the diet is supplemented with a mixture of vitamins.

5. The rate of metabolism is not affected by a deficiency of certain vitamins when the diet is supplemented with a mixture of vitamins.

6. The rate of metabolism is not affected by a deficiency of certain vitamins when the diet is supplemented with a mixture of vitamins.

7. The rate of metabolism is not affected by a deficiency of certain vitamins when the diet is supplemented with a mixture of vitamins.

8. The rate of metabolism is not affected by a deficiency of certain vitamins when the diet is supplemented with a mixture of vitamins.

9. The rate of metabolism is not affected by a deficiency of certain vitamins when the diet is supplemented with a mixture of vitamins.

10. The rate of metabolism is not affected by a deficiency of certain vitamins when the diet is supplemented with a mixture of vitamins.

11. The rate of metabolism is not affected by a deficiency of certain vitamins when the diet is supplemented with a mixture of vitamins.

12. The rate of metabolism is not affected by a deficiency of certain vitamins when the diet is supplemented with a mixture of vitamins.

13. The rate of metabolism is not affected by a deficiency of certain vitamins when the diet is supplemented with a mixture of vitamins.

14. The rate of metabolism is not affected by a deficiency of certain vitamins when the diet is supplemented with a mixture of vitamins.

15. The rate of metabolism is not affected by a deficiency of certain vitamins when the diet is supplemented with a mixture of vitamins.

(10) INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY (Continuation)

The bulk of the milk consumed is the Grade A.TT.(Pasteurised) Milk obtained from the Central Dairy, Newtown and Milk, in varying quantities, is obtained from Harlech and Dyffryn districts, and from the Bontddu area.

(b) ICE CREAM.

Very little "home-made" ice cream is now manufactured in Barmouth. This is probably due to the expensive apparatus required for the pasteurisation of the ice cream mix. Thus, apart from two shops, we find that the popular brands of manufactured Ice Cream only is being sold in the district. These include Lyons, Walls and Meadowcreme. All samples taken were found to be up to the standard. New registrations numbered four bringing the total to 14.

(c) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

All meat at the slaughterhouse was inspected either during or immediately after slaughtering. During the year some 2,442 lbs. of meat was condemned as being unfit for human consumption. The Council brought pressure to bear upon the Government Departments concerned to renovate and improve the Slaughterhouse but nothing was done and by today the Slaughterhouse has closed down.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Number of Animals killed and inspected.	245.	11.	2,227.	138.
All diseases except Tuberculosis Whole carcasses condemned.	4.	2.	4.	nil.
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	unknown	quantities.		
Tuberculosis only - whole carcasses condemned.	1.			
Carcasses of which ^{some} part or organ was condemned.	1.	-	1.	nil

Foodstuffs, other than fresh meat, were condemned in fairly large quantities during the year.

E. IFOR PRICE.

Sanitary Inspector.

